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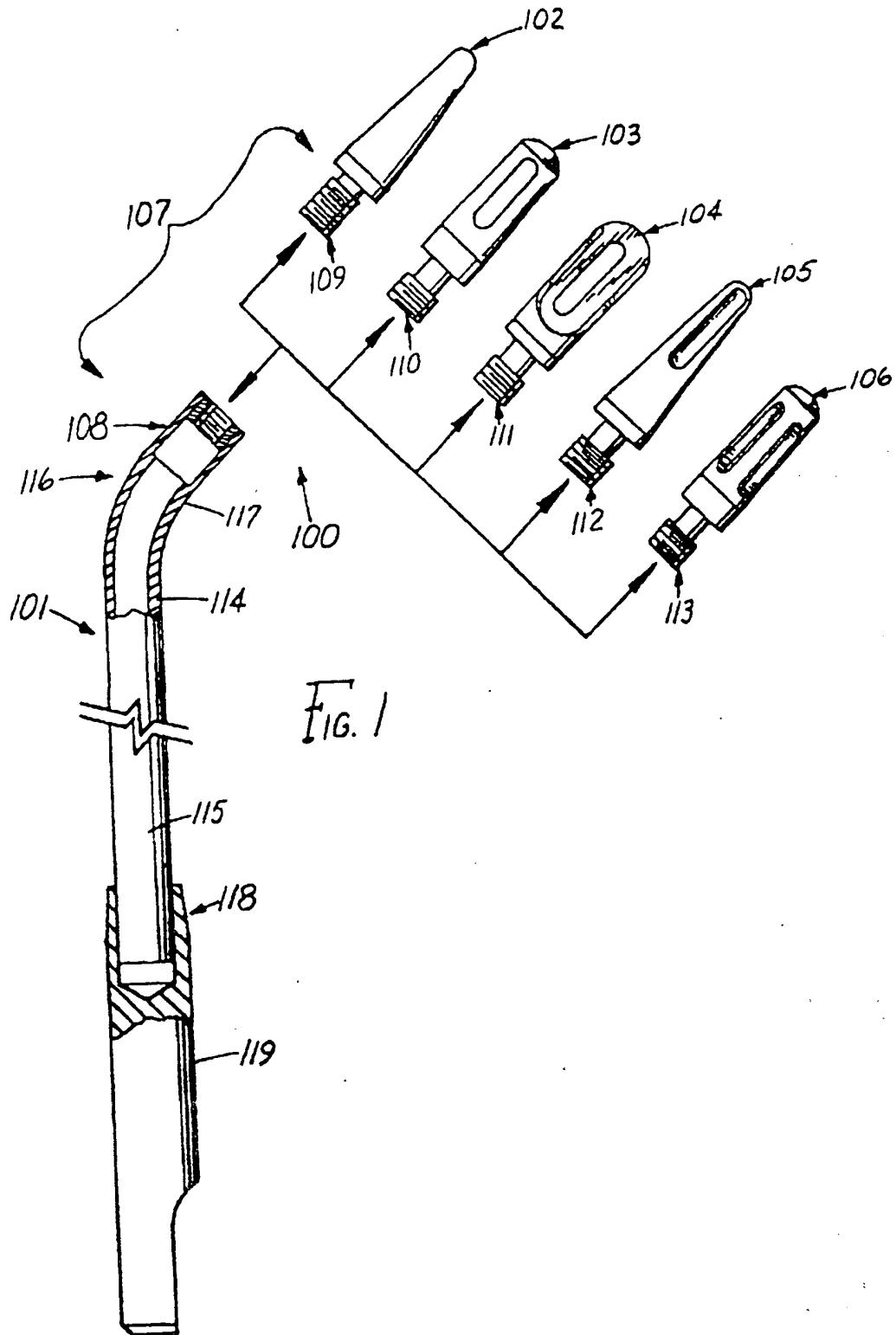
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(54) Suture guides.

(57) A suture guide (100) and, in particular, a urethral sound having interchangeable tips (102-106) for placing sutures (160-164) in the severed end (156) of a body duct (155). The urethral sound (100) includes an attachment mechanism (107) having interconnection parts (108-113) longitudinally rotatable when interconnected. The sound (100) further includes an elongated member (101) having a distal end portion (117) including one (108) of the interconnection parts. A plurality of interchangeable tips (102-106) are provided each having a rounded distal end (129, 134, 149, 150, 138) and a proximal end including the second interconnection part (109-113). Interchangeable tips (102-106) are positioned at the distal portion (117) of the elongated member (101) and are longitudinally rotated thereat. Various tips (103, 104, 106) include one or more apertures (137, 140, 141, 147) for placing sutures (160-164) through, for example, a severed urethral stump (155) created during a radical prostatectomy. Channels (148, 154) are also placed in a number of the tips (104, 105) to provide placement of individual sutures (160-164) about the distal end (156) of the severed stump (155) as desired by the physician. The method includes positioning the urethral sound tip (102-106) out the distal end (156) of the duct (155) with an aperture (137, 140, 141, 147) in the tip (102-106) partially protruding from the duct (155). A suture thread (158) is passed through the aperture (137, 140, 141, 147) and cut to form two equal length suture pieces (160) on the opposite sides of the duct (155). The urethral sound tip (102-106) is rotated to further position additional suture pieces (161, 163, 164) about the severed end (156) of the duct (155). The pieces (160, 161, 163, 164) are formed by cutting the suture extending through the aperture (137, 140, 141, 147) at the mid-point thereof.

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This invention relates to suture guides.

A radical prostatectomy is an effective procedure for the treatment of patients with localized carcinoma of the prostate gland. The placement of sutures into the urethral stump after the removal of the prostate is among the more difficult surgical procedures facing urologists. The angle that the urethral stump creates with the pelvic floor, the depth of the pelvis, and the retractability of the urethral stump make passage of a suture in or out of the urethra a test of surgical skill. Urethral sounds, perineal pressure, and tractioned moving catheters are often helpful but not a ready solution.

Prior art urethral suture guides commonly include longitudinal grooves or channels in the surface thereof about the distal end for guiding a needle in suture placement. However, suture placement in the urethral stump still remains difficult.

According to the present invention there is provided a suture guide as defined in claim 1.

The foregoing problems are solved and a technical advance is achieved with an illustrative surgical guide comprising a cylindrical member having a distal tip including an elongated body and an aperture extending laterally through the body for the placement of a suture through opposite sides of the severed end of a urethral duct. The cylindrical member includes a proximal end portion with a handle positioned about and extending longitudinally therefrom. The tip extends from the distal end portion of the cylindrical member and has a rounded or straight and inclined distal end which is inserted through the urethral meatus and pushed therethrough to extend the urethral stump from the adjacent surrounding tissue. The tip of the guide is pushed out of the urethral stump with the aperture partially appearing therefrom for positioning sutures illustratively in the 9 and 3 o'clock positions. After the aperture is placed in the desired position, a needle with a suture attached is passed through one side of the urethral stump about the severed end, through the suture guide aperture, and out the opposite side of the duct. The suture is advantageously extended beyond the severed end of the duct by pushing the tip of the guide with the suture positioned therethrough out the severed end of the duct. The suture extends through opposite sides of the duct as well as the suture guide aperture to form two equal length suture pieces on opposite sides of the urethral duct at the illustrative 9 and 3 o'clock positions.

Advantageously, the tip of the suture guide also includes a second aperture extending laterally therethrough and communicating with the first aperture for placing pairs of suture pieces illustratively at the 9,12,3, and 6 o'clock positions at the end of the severed urethral duct.

In those cases where the urethral stump had been severed extremely close to adjacent tissue or has

been occluded, a tip with a semi-cylindrical portion extending longitudinally and proximally from the distal end is utilized. As a result, individual sutures are placed through the duct about the severed end individually at desired positions therearound. An aperture extends through the semi-cylindrical portion with a semi-cylindrical recess formed longitudinally therein for placing individual sutures about the severed end of the duct.

With respect to another aspect of the invention, an illustrative urethral suture guide comprises an attachment mechanism for rotatably interconnecting the tip and the elongated member of the guide. The attachment mechanism includes first and second interconnection parts longitudinally rotatable when interconnected. This advantageously permits the rotation of the tip with respect to the elongated member for placement of sutures through the severed end of the urethral duct. The elongated member includes a substantially straight portion, a distal end portion, and a curved portion positioned between the straight and distal end portions, the distal end portion including one of the interconnection parts. The guide also includes an interchangeable tip having a distal end and a proximal end including the interconnection part. The rotatable, interchangeable tip constitutes a significant improvement over the prior art and allows the tip to be rotated to desired positions about the severed end of the duct for placement of a suture therethrough. Illustratively, one of the interconnection parts include a receptacle, and the other includes a projection. The projection is selectively positioned in the receptacle to provide interconnection and longitudinal rotation. The projection includes a neck and a head extending longitudinally from and wider than the neck. The receptacle includes a chamber larger than the head and a collar having a passageway larger than the neck and communicating with the chamber. The neck is longer than the passageway of the collar to facilitate the head being positioned in the chamber. The head is shaped for selective passage through the passageway of the collar and into the chamber located, for example, in the distal end portion of the guide. Selective passage of the head through the collar is accomplished by a plurality of deep internal threads extending radially into the passageway of the collar with the head having a second similar plurality of external threads or sutures extending radially from and matching the internal threads or sutures of the collar. The head is threaded through the passageway of the collar and into the chamber for longitudinal rotation of the tip with respect to the elongated member of the guide. The head is retained in position by the collar. The neck, being longer and smaller than the passageway of the collar, does not engage the internal threads further facilitating easy or free relative rotation of the tip and the elongated member of the guide.

The interchangeable tip advantageously includes a number of different configurations. A first tip includes a cylindrical body extending longitudinally between the distal end and the proximal end of the tip. The body includes a first aperture extending laterally therethrough for the placement of sutures through opposite sides of the urethral duct about the severed end.

In another aspect of the invention, a second tip includes an elongated body having first and second apertures, both of which extend laterally through the body and communicate with each other. The criss-crossed apertures facilitate placement of sutures 90 degrees apart about the severed end of the duct.

In another aspect of the invention, the tip includes an elongated body having a semi-cylindrical portion extending longitudinally between the rounded distal end and the proximal end. The semi-cylindrical portion includes an aperture extending laterally therethrough for the placement of a suture through one side of a severed duct end. To further facilitate easy placement, the semi-cylindrical portion also includes a channel having a semi-cylindrical surface extending longitudinally and proximally from the distal end and communicating with the aperture. The channel advantageously guides the suture needle through the aperture when placing sutures from the inside to the outside of the severed duct end.

In yet another aspect of this invention, the tip includes a tapered, cylindrical body between the distal end and the proximal end thereof. A channel extends longitudinally and proximally from the rounded distal end through the tapered surface of the body.

The method of placing sutures through a severed tubular body duct such as the urethral stump is accomplished by the use of the illustrative suture guide. As previously mentioned, the method comprises positioning the suture guide in the severed duct with the distal end of the tip and the aperture partially protruding from the severed end of the duct. A needle with a suture attached is then placed through one side of the duct about the severed end, through the aperture of the tip, and out the opposite side of the duct. The tip of the suture guide is pushed out the severed end of the duct completely exposing the aperture with the suture extending therethrough. The suture extending through the aperture is cut to form two suture pieces on opposite sides of the duct about the severed end. The rotatable, interchangeable tip is rotated a predetermined angle and positioned once again with the suture guide and the aperture partially protruding from the severed end of the duct. Another suture is passed from one side of the duct, through the aperture and out the opposite side of the duct. The tip and aperture with the suture positioned therethrough are once again pushed out the severed end of the duct. The suture extending through the aperture is cut to form two additional suture pieces on opposite sides

of the duct about the severed end.

The method further comprises rotating any of the aforementioned tips a predetermined angle and positioning the suture guide with the aperture partially protruding from the severed end of the duct. Placement of the suture through the sides of the severed duct and aperture is repeated by pushing the distal tip with the suture extending through the aperture out the severed end of the duct and cutting the suture to form two additional suture pieces on opposite sides of the duct about the distal end. In difficult cases where the severed end of the duct is extremely short, the semi-cylindrical portion of the tip may be used to place individual sutures from either the inside to the outside of the duct or vice versa from the outside to the inside of the duct.

Brief description of the drawings

FIG.1 depicts a preferred embodiment of the urethral suture guide of the present invention; FIG.2 depicts the attachment mechanism of FIG.1 with interconnection parts interconnected; FIGs.3-7 depict various interchangeable tips of the urethral suture guide of FIG.1; and FIGs.8-12 depict the method of placing sutures through the distal end of a severed body duct. Depicted in FIG.1 is a preferred embodiment of suture guide 100 of the present invention. This particular suture guide has application as a urethral sound for suturing the urethral stump to the neck of the bladder during a radical prostatectomy surgical procedure. Urethral sound 100 comprises an elongated member 101 and a plurality of interchangeable tips 102-106 interconnected by attachment mechanism 107. Attachment mechanism 107 includes interconnection parts 108-113 that are longitudinally rotatable when any one of male interconnection parts 110-113 are interconnected with female interconnection part 108. Elongated member 101 comprises a cylindrical stainless steel tube 114 approximately 21.59cms (8.5") in length with a 0.95cms (0.375") outside diameter and a 16-gauge wall thickness. The cylindrical elongated member tube includes a substantially straight portion 115, distal end portion 117, and a curved portion 116 positioned between the straight and distal end portions. Distal end portion includes interconnection part 108 of attachment mechanism 107. Attached about the proximal end 118 of straight portion 115 is a stainless steel handle 119 as shown. The handle is attached to proximal end 118 using any number of well-known techniques such as press fitting the handle thereon.

Depicted in FIG.2 is attachment mechanism 107 with female and male interconnection parts 108 and 112 interconnected. Male interconnection part 112 comprises a projection extending from proximal end 121 of interchangeable tip 105. Projection 112 com-

prises a stainless steel neck 123 and head 126 which extends longitudinally from and is wider than the neck. The neck is approximately 0.475cms (0.187") in length and 0.394cms (0.155") in diameter. The head is approximately 0.475cms (0.187") in length and 0.528cms (0.208") in diameter with 12-24 external threads 120 formed therein.

Female interconnection part 108 comprises a receptacle for receiving and retaining projection 112 therein. When fully inserted in the receptacle, the projection is longitudinally rotatable in either a clockwise or counterclockwise direction as shown. Receptacle 108 comprises chamber 128 and collar 125 with passageway 124 having 12-24 internal threads 127 formed therein. Chamber 128 is formed by reaming the distal end portion 117 of stainless steel tube 114 to a diameter of 0.767cms (0.302") and a depth of approximately 1.27cms (0.5"). Collar 125 is inserted into the distal end of the tube and positioned thereat with, for example, silver solder. The length of collar 125 is approximately 0.445cms (0.175") which is shorter than the length of neck 123. This facilitates the free rotation of neck 123 within passageway 124 when head 126 is fully inserted in chamber 128. The diameter of threaded passageway 124 is larger than that of neck 123 for providing free rotation of the neck in the passageway.

To insert threaded head 126 into chamber 128, the head is turned through threads 127 of collar passageway 124. After the head is fully threaded through passageway 124, the head is fully positioned in chamber 128 and is freely rotatable therein.

Depicted in FIGs. 3-7 are pictorial views of interchangeable tips 102-106, respectively. FIG.3 depicts urethral sound tip 102 with rounded distal end 129, proximal end 130, and male interconnection part 109 extending longitudinally therefrom. Sound tip 102 includes a tapered cylindrical body 131 extending between the rounded distal end and the proximal end. The tapered body of the tip dilates a urethral duct as the sound is inserted therethrough. Male interconnection part 109 comprises neck 132 with threaded head 133 extending longitudinally and proximally therefrom. Threaded head 133 is approximately 0.79cms (0.312") in length for engaging collar passageway threads 127 when inserted in receptacle 108. The 12-24 threads of head 133 fixedly position sound tip 102 to the distal end portion of elongated member 101. As a result, sound tip 102 does not rotate freely when fully inserted into receptacle 108. When urethral sound 100 is fully inserted through the urethral duct with tip 102 extending distally therefrom, the tip is removed and one of the other tips 103-106 is inserted in the distal end portion of the elongated member for placing suture threads in the severed end of the urethral duct.

FIG.4 depicts urethral sound tip 103 having rounded distal end 134, proximal end 135, and male interconnection part 110 extending longitudinally and

proximally therefrom. Urethral sound tip 103 also includes a cylindrical body 136 extending longitudinally between the rounded distal end and the proximal end. The overall length of each of the urethral sound tips is approximately 4.13cms (1.625"). The proximal end of each is approximately 0.95cms (0.375") in diameter. The urethral sound tips are formed from any rigid biocompatible material such as 300 series stainless steel. Tip body 136 of urethral sound tip 103 has an approximate 2 degree taper thereto with distal tip 134 having a 0.476cms (3/16") radius. Cylindrical body 136 has an aperture 137 extending laterally therethrough. The aperture is an elongated slot having a 0.238cms (3/32") radius curvature at each end with a straight portion of 0.95cms (0.375") in length. When urethral sound tip 103 is protruding from the severed distal end of the urethral duct with aperture 137 partially extending therefrom, the physician passes a curved suture needle with thread attached through one side of the urethral duct, through aperture 137, and out the opposite side of the severed urethral duct end. Aperture 137 guides the needle through the duct to position suture pieces on opposite sides of the severed end of the duct.

FIG.7 depicts urethral sound tip 106 that is similar to urethral sound tip 103. Urethral sound tip 106 includes distal end 138, proximal end 139, and male interconnection part 113 extending longitudinally and proximally therefrom. Cylindrical body 140 extends longitudinally between the rounded distal end and the proximal end of the tip. The dimensions of the tip are similar to those described with respect to urethral sound tip 103. The body is slightly tapered between the rounded distal end and the proximal end thereof. The body of the tip also includes first aperture 141 extending laterally therethrough. A second aperture 142 also extends laterally through the body and communicates with aperture 141. The two apertures facilitate the placement of two suture threads concomitantly through the severed end of the urethral duct. As a result, suture thread can be illustratively positioned at the 9,12,3, and 6 o'clock positions of the severed end of the urethral duct. The sutures are positioned in the apertures just outside the severed end of the duct to form four suture pieces which are used to interconnect the severed duct end and the bladder neck. Interconnection part 113, as well as that of interconnection part 110 of urethral sound tip 103, is similarly dimensioned as described with respect to interconnection part 112 of tip 105.

FIG.5 depicts urethral sound tip 104 having rounded distal end 143, proximal end 144 and male interconnection part 111 extending longitudinally and proximally therefrom. Urethral sound tip 104 includes elongated body 145 extending longitudinally between the rounded distal end and the proximal end. The elongated body includes a semi-cylindrical portion 146 extending proximally from the rounded distal end

143. The semi-cylindrical portion 146 includes aperture 147 extending laterally therethrough and further includes a channel 148 having a semi-cylindrical surface 149 extending longitudinally and proximally from the rounded distal end and communicating with aperture 147. The semi-cylindrical portion of urethral sound tip 104 facilitates the placement of individual sutures about the severed end of the urethral duct. The suture needle is placed in the semi-cylindrical surface channel for placing sutures from inside the duct to the outside surface thereof. The surgeon rotates the sound tip as previously described to position the suture threads as desired. This is particularly useful where the severed end of the duct is surrounded by adjacent tissue or has been cut well into the urogenital diaphragm. Interconnection part 111 is also similarly fashioned as described with respect to interconnection part 112 of urethral sound tip 105.

FIG.6 depicts urethral sound tip 105 having rounded distal end 150, proximal end 151, and interconnection part 112 extending longitudinally and proximally therefrom. This tip is utilized by the physician to again place individual sutures about the severed end of the duct as desired by the physician. The tip includes cylindrical elongated body 152 extending longitudinally between the two ends 150 and 151 and includes a tapered cylindrical surface 153. The surface includes approximately a 5 degree taper with respect to cylindrical elongated body 152. The rounded distal end has a 0.238cms (3/32") radius similar to that of urethral sound tip 102. A narrow channel 154 extends proximally through tapered cylindrical surface 153 and from the rounded distal end and is approximately 0.3cms (0.12") in depth with respect to the diameter of cylindrical body portion 152.

FIGs.8-12 depict the method of placing suture threads through a severed tubular body duct by means of the aforementioned suture guide, in particular, urethral sound 100. As shown in FIG.8, interchangeable tip 103 protrudes from the severed end 156 of urethral duct 155. The method comprises positioning the tip of the suture guide into the severed duct with rounded distal end 134 protruding from the severed end of the duct. Aperture 137 also partially protrudes from the severed end of the duct with the remaining portion of the aperture positioned in the passageway of the duct for the placement of curved suture needle 157 and suture thread 158 therethrough. The method comprises placing the needle and suture thread through one side of the duct about the severed end, through the aperture of the tip, and out the opposite side of the duct. The midpoint of the suture is centered in the aperture.

As depicted in FIG.9, the method further comprises pushing the urethral sound tip out the severed end of the duct with aperture 137 fully exposed and suture thread 158 extending therethrough. The suture thread is cut about aperture 137 with, for example, sci-

ssors 159. The suture thread is cut at the midpoint thereof to form two equal length suture pieces on opposite sides of the duct about the severed end. Equal length suture pieces 160 and 161 are depicted in FIGs.10-12.

The method further includes rotating interchangeable tip 103 a predetermined angle, such as 90 degrees for placing four sutures at the severed end of the duct. As shown in FIG.10, the aperture is placed at the 9 and 3 o'clock positions with suture pieces 160 and 161 illustratively positioned at approximately the 12 and 6 o'clock positions of the severed end of the duct. Again, the tip is positioned with distal end 134 and aperture 137 partially protruding from the severed end of the duct. The procedure further includes placing curved suture needle 162 with suture thread 163 attached through one side of the duct of the severed end, through the aperture, and out the opposite side of the duct. The midpoint of the suture is again centered in the aperture.

As shown in FIG.11, the method further includes pushing the tip out the severed end of the duct with aperture 137 protruding completely therefrom. Suture 163 is also extended from the distal end of the duct. Suture thread 163 is then cut with, for example, scissors 159 to form two additional equal length suture pieces 164 and 122 on opposite sides of the duct about the severed end as depicted in FIG.12.

This procedure is continued to place additional suture pieces about the severed end of the duct as desired. Alternatively, urethral sound tips 104 and 105 may be utilized by the physician to place individual suture pieces about the severed end of the duct as desired in various positions.

After the suture pieces are placed about the severed end of the duct, the physician sutures, in a well-known manner, the suture pieces extending from the severed duct end to the bladder stump.

It should be understood that the aforementioned urethral suture guide and the method of use are merely illustrative of the application of the principles of this invention and that other alternative suture guides may be devised. In particular, the nonrotatable tip at the distal end of the urethral sound is formed with a number of apertures extending entirely therethrough and communicating with each other to position suture pieces about the severed end of the duct. Other channels formed in the tip and communicating with the apertures are also contemplated. Furthermore, the attachment mechanism may also include a keyway extending through the collar passageway wall and a head including a projected key capable of moving through the keyway and into the larger chamber of the receptacle. A spring-loaded ball may also be positioned laterally at the end of the projection neck to facilitate placement and rotation within the attachment receptacle. Other forms of attachment mechanism in which the head is selectively positioned

through the collar and into the receptacle passageway are also contemplated. It is further contemplated that the tip may be larger in diameter than the elongated member. For example, the diameter of the tip would be 28 French and the diameter of the elongated member would be 24 French. In such an aspect of the invention, the sound is inserted with the tip being the same diameter as the elongated member. Then the tip of the same diameter is exchanged for a tip of a larger diameter for better presentation to the severed end of the duct. The proximal end of the tip is tapered to match the diameter of the elongated member so as not to present a rough or blunt edge about the severed urethral duct end, thereby preventing trauma thereto.

Claims

1. A urethral suture guide comprising an elongated member (101) with a substantially straight major portion (115) and with a distal end (117) to which an interchangeable tip (FIGs.3 to 7) is to be mounted, characterised by an attachment mechanism (107) with a first interconnection part (108) included in the said distal end and with a second interconnection part (112) at the proximal end of the interchangeable tip, the interconnection parts being formed to cooperate so that the tip is mountable in a freely rotatable manner.
2. A urethral suture guide comprising: an attachment mechanism (107) having first (109) and second (108) interconnection parts freely longitudinally rotatable when interconnected; an elongated member (101) having a substantially straight portion (115), a distal end portion (117) and a curved or inclined portion (116) positioned between said straight and distal end portions, said distal end portion including said second interconnection part; and an interchangeable tip (102) having a distal end and a proximal end including said first interconnection part.
3. The guide of claim 1 or 2, characterised in that said tip includes a longitudinally extending cylindrical body (106) without or with at least one aperture (141,142) extending laterally therethrough, or includes a tapered body (105) with a channel (154) extending longitudinally therealong.
4. The guide of claim 1 or 2, characterised in that one interconnection part includes a receptacle (108) and the other includes a projection (113), said receptacle and said projection being interconnected and longitudinally rotatable when said projection is selectively positioned in said receptacle.
5. The guide of claim 4, characterised in that said projection includes a neck (132) and a head (133) extending longitudinally from and wider than said neck and wherein said receptacle includes a chamber (128) larger than said head and a collar (125) having a passageway larger than said neck and communicating with said chamber, said neck having a length longer than said passageway of said collar, said head being shaped for selective passage through said passageway of said collar and into said chamber.
6. The guide of claim 5, characterised in that said collar has a plurality of internal threads in said passageway, and in that said head has a plurality of external threads matching said internal threads.
7. The guide of claim 1 or 2, characterised in that said tip includes an elongated body having a longitudinally extending semi-cylindrical portion (146), said semi-cylindrical portion being without or with an aperture (147) extending laterally therethrough, and without or with a channel (148) having a semi-cylindrical surface extending longitudinally and proximally from said distal end and communicating with said aperture.
8. The guide of claim 3, characterised in that a second aperture, when formed, communicates with the first mentioned aperture.
9. An interchangeable tip (FIGs.3 to 7) for connection to the distal end (117) of a urethral suture guide (100) via an attachment mechanism (107) forming parts of the guide and the tip, characterised in that the attachment mechanism comprises a receptacle (108) and a projection (113) which are so arranged that when they are interconnected, they serve to lock the projection within the receptacle, and to permit the tip to freely rotate with respect to the guide.
10. A method of placing sutures about a severed end of tubular body duct by using a suture guide characterised by an elongated cylindrical member having a substantially straight portion and a distal end portion including a second interconnection part; and an interchangeable tip having a distal end, a proximal end including a first interconnection part longitudinally and rotatably interconnected with said second interconnection part, and a cylindrical body extending longitudinally between said ends and having an aperture extending laterally therethrough; said method characterised by positioning said suture guide into said duct with said distal end of said tip protruding and said aperture partially protruding from

said severed end of said duct; placing a needle with a suture attached thereto through one side of said duct about said severed end, said aperture, and out the opposite side of said duct; pushing said tip and said aperture with said suture extending therethrough out of said severed end of said duct; and cutting said suture extending through said aperture to form two suture pieces on opposite sides of said duct about said severed end.

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11. The method of claim 10, further characterised by rotating said interchangeable tip by at least one step of a predetermined angle and positioning said suture guide with said aperture partially protruding from said severed end of said duct, and placing a needle with another suture through one side of said duct about said severed end, said aperture, and out the opposite side of said duct for each step; pushing said tip and said aperture with said other suture placed therethrough out of said severed end of said duct for each step and cutting said other suture extending through said aperture for each step to form additional suture pieces on opposite sides of said duct about said severed end.

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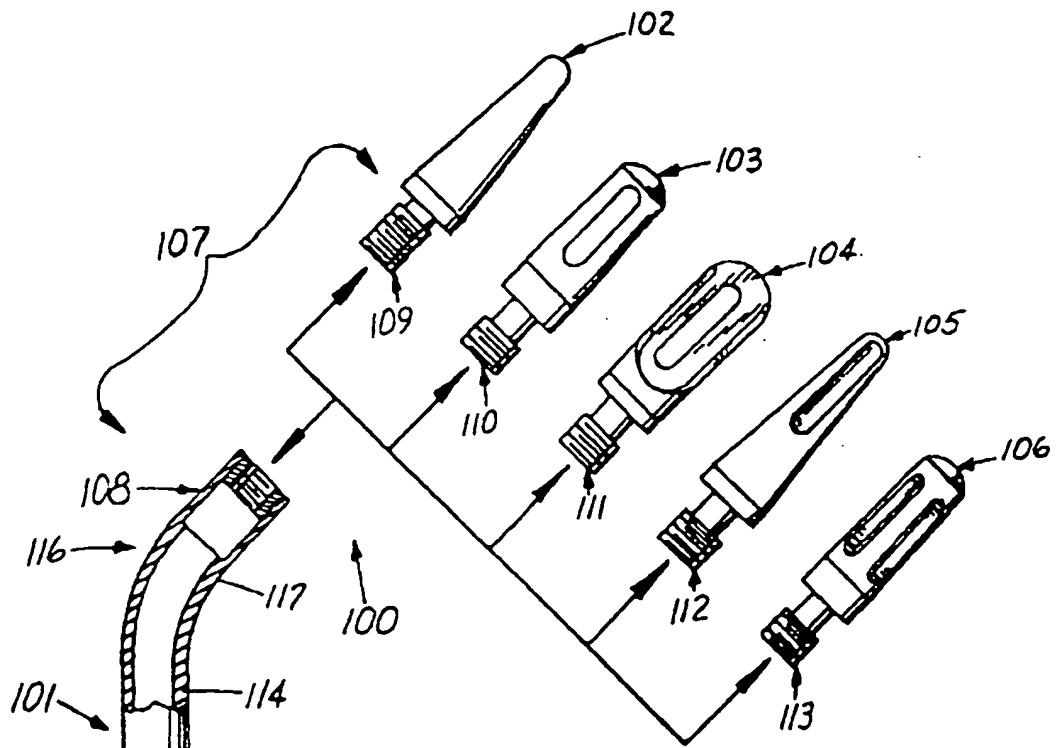


FIG. 1

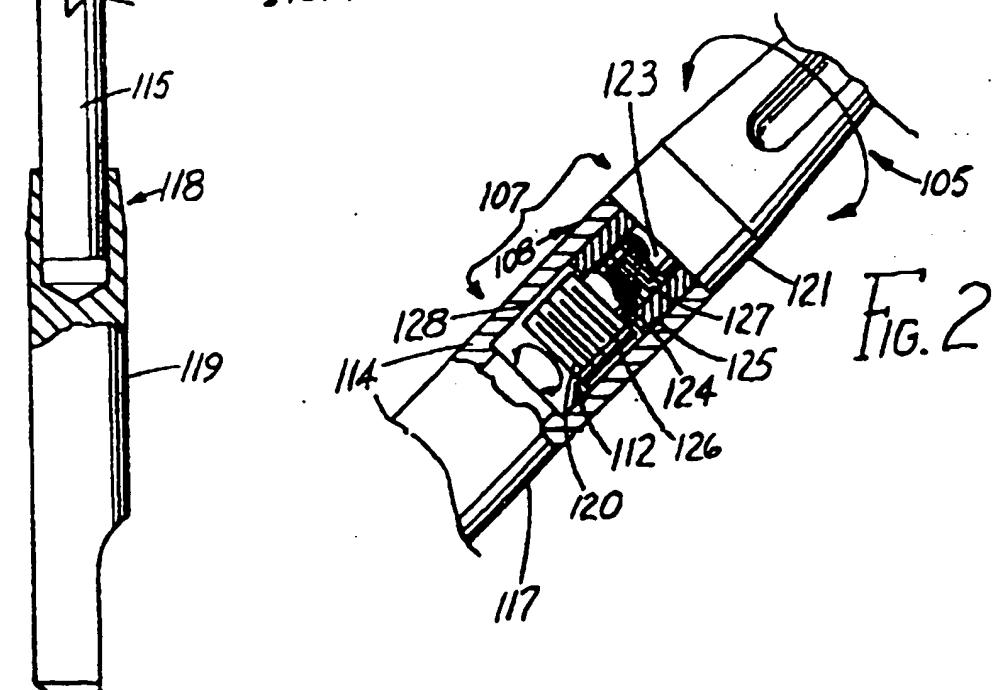
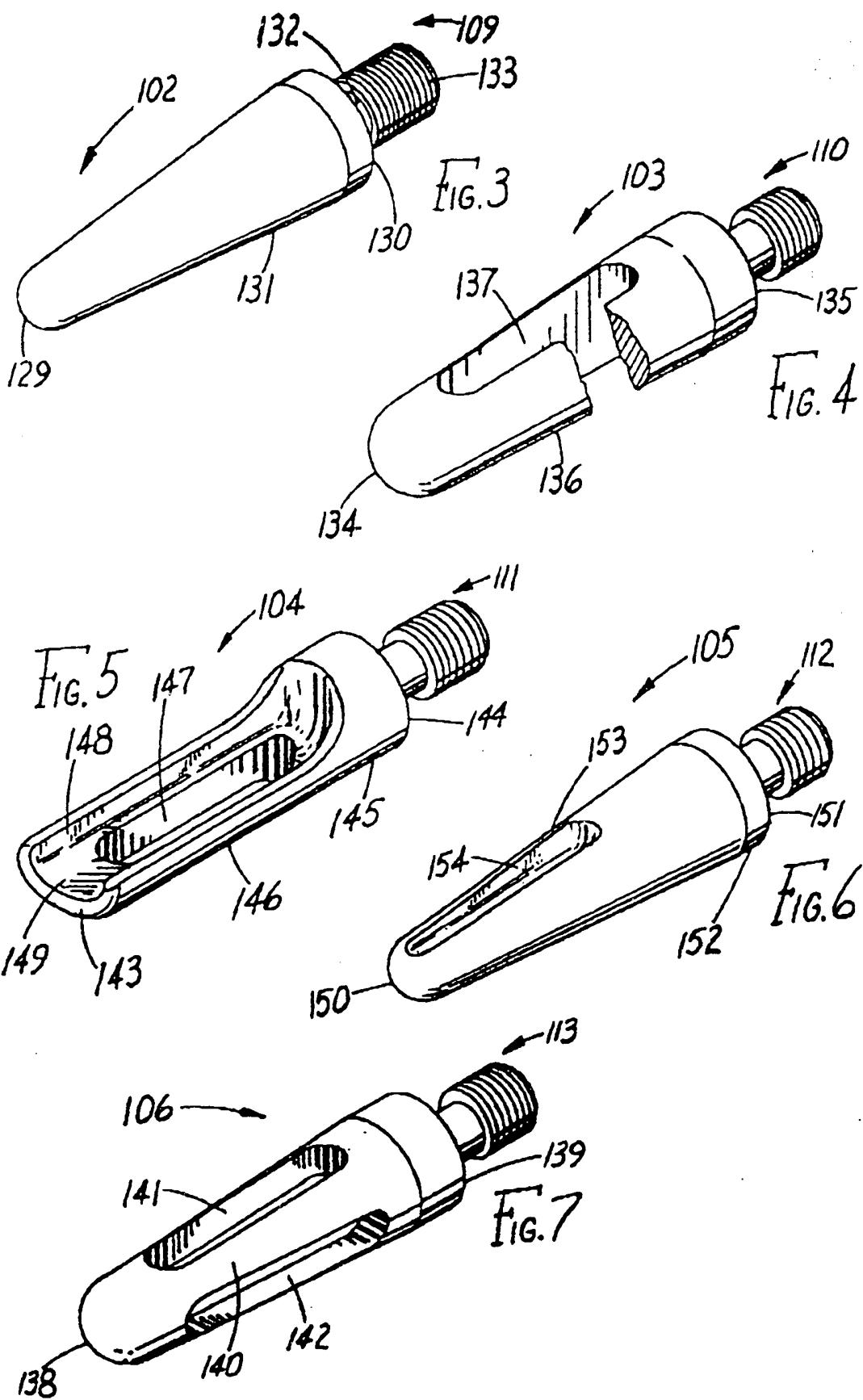
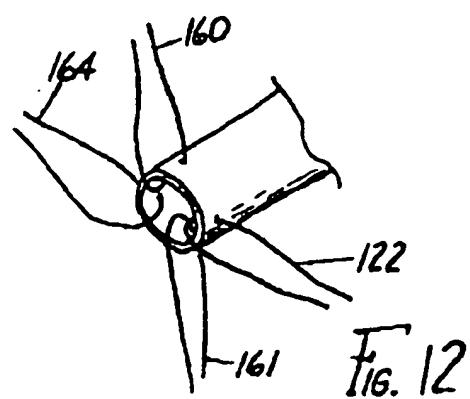
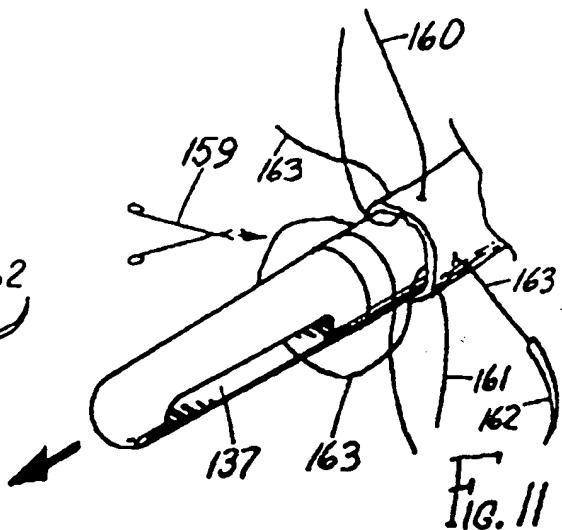
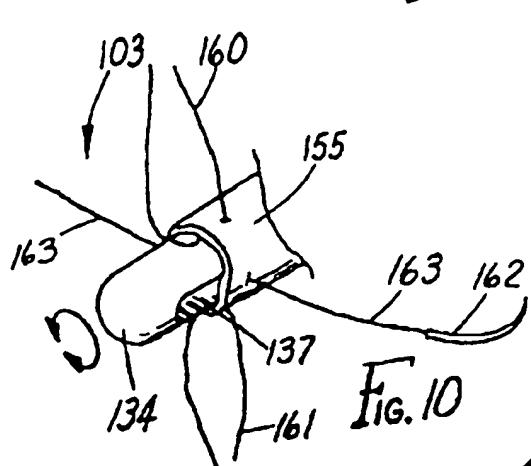
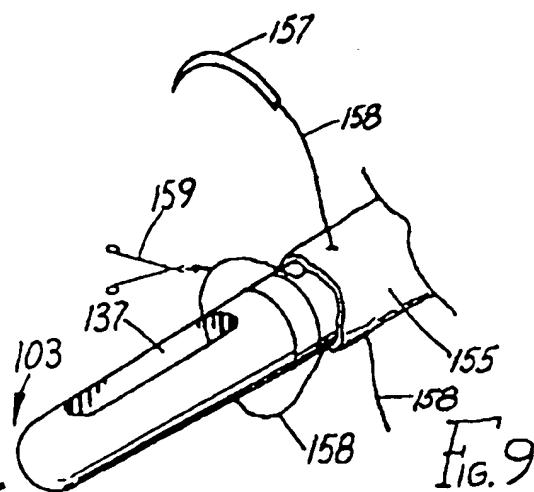
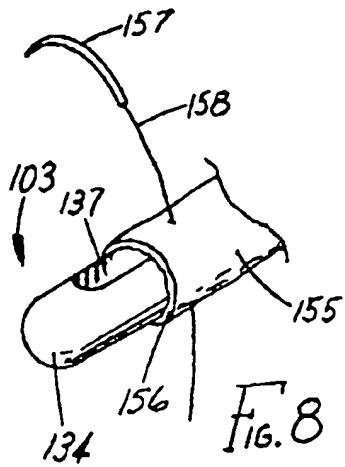


FIG. 2







European Patent
Office

PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention
shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent
proceedings, as the European search report

Application Number

EP 91 30 8842

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A	US-A-4 911 164 (ROTH) * Column 5, line 19 - column 6, line 34; figures * ---	1-3, 9	A 61 B 17/04
A	FR-A-1 539 593 (JOHNSON) * Page 5, column 1, lines 3-8; figure 18 *	1, 2, 4, 9	
A	DE-A-3 504 202 (SCHIKORSKI) * Page 12, lines 8,9; figures 5,6 *	1, 2, 4, 9	
A	GB-A-2 064 332 (JANOME) * Page 2, lines 97-107; figures 6,7 *	1, 2, 9	
A	US-A-4 784 139 (DEMOS) * Column 2, lines 1-4; figure 2 *	7	
A	US-A-2 897 820 (TAUBER) ---		
A	US-A-4 651 733 (MOBIN-UDDIN) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			A 61 B
INCOMPLETE SEARCH			
<p>The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the provisions of the European Patent Convention to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of some of the claims</p> <p>Claims searched completely : 1-9</p> <p>Claims searched incompletely :</p> <p>Claims not searched : 10, 11</p> <p>Reason for the limitation of the search:</p> <p>Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy (see art. 52(4) of the European Patent Convention).</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	28-11-1991	KLEIN C.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone</p> <p>Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category</p> <p>A : technological background</p> <p>O : non-written disclosure</p> <p>P : intermediate document</p>			
<p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention</p> <p>E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date</p> <p>D : document cited in the application</p> <p>L : document cited for other reasons</p>			
<p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			